

## IDEAS.

Unmerited distinction is a curse.  
We can't dodge duty without getting hurt.  
A man often shows his character by trying to conceal it.  
Man walks a tight rope, and his balancing pole is reason.  
It is often better to pocket one's wrongs than to pay for one's rights.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

It is said that there are 18,556 sick and wounded Russian soldiers at Port Arthur.  
Hundreds of persons are reported to have been buried in ruins following an earthquake in Russia.  
Quiet prevails at St. Petersburg. The strike is spreading, over 10,000 men have quit work at Moscow alone.  
The Japanese are keenly watching developments at St. Petersburg and the Tokio newspapers are publishing extras with accounts of the riots.  
Secretary Hay has received pledges from all the Powers in favor of the preservation of the administrative entity and territorial integrity of China.

The Combes Ministry presented its resignation to President Loubet of France. He asked the members to individually carry out their functions till a new Cabinet is formed.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, was elected United States Senator.  
Moses E. Clapp was elected United States Senator from Minnesota.

There will be no strike on the Pennsylvania railroad, the differences having been adjusted.

The condition of Gen. Lew Wallace, who has been ill at Crawfordsville, Ind., for some time, has taken a decided turn for the worse.

Delegate Randall, of Wyoming, who charged President Mitchell with having sold out the Colorado miners, was expelled from the United Mine Workers.

All employees of the Schoenville, Pa., plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, will get a 10 per cent. advance in wages. Five hundred men are affected.

The State of Iowa has passed a law against cigarettes, the dealers have contested it in the courts, but the Supreme Court of the United States upholds the law.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital treated for tuberculosis last year, and thoroughly cured 50 of them. The patients were largely poor people, and stayed right there in New York.

The largest and best equipped sailors' home in the world is to be built by the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York. The society has a lot and \$750,000 in hand.

S. S. Rooth, a Chicago millionaire, who recently distributed a million dollars among Chicago relatives, is making another distribution of a like amount, in order, he says, to avoid litigation after his death.

Because his position on the army appropriation bill was not sustained, John Sharp Williams issued a call for a caucus, at which he intended to retire as minority leader in the National House. When the object of the call became known many who had signed it withdrew their names.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The Middlesboro Planing Mills, the largest in the mountains, were destroyed by fire.

John Bell, a Louisville and Nashville railroad flagman, was killed by his train at Slaughter'sville, Ky.

Health Officer Allen revoked the permit of Charles Lampe, of 1515 Jacob street, Louisville, to sell milk, because, it is alleged, he feeds his cows distillery slop.

In the suit of the executors of W. N. Haldeman against the Evening Post Company to enforce their right to a look at the books, Judge Miller decides that defendant must pay the plaintiff's attorneys for service in the matter.

Political gossip has it that two Shelbyville democrats will launch booms for the gubernatorial nomination at the proper time. Congressman G. G. Gilbert and Circuit Judge R. F. Peak are the prospective candidates in question.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Representative Kehoe is preparing an important bill which he will introduce in the House this week. It will be to give persons too poor to pay costs in suits against individuals or corporations the right to appeal their cases to the United States Supreme Court.

## SOMETHING UNCLE SAM WILL PUT A STOP TO.



The Boy Bandits (to the powers): "Aw, you dassent shoot! You're 'fraid of busting the window!"  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

## 1,000 MILES ON THE RAILROAD

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT THOST.

Perhaps the students and some of the other readers of THE CITIZEN would like to ride with me from Berea to Boston, and think of the interesting things along the way.

I left Berea on Monday noon, Jan. 16. Coming north I passed the battlefield of Richmond, crossed the Kentucky river at Ford, two miles above the place where Daniel Boone's fort stood, and came through Winchester—whence a line of railroad (the Chesapeake and Ohio) runs eastward to the ocean, and on through Paris, in Bourbon county, and Cincinnati, where fights occurred in the war, and along the Licking river to Cincinnati.

Who of you can tell the meaning of the name Cincinnati?

From there I proceeded northeastward through Dayton and Springfield to Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, and to Cleveland on Lake Erie, where the lake was frozen over as far as eye could reach. Thence through a corner of Pennsylvania, past Dunkirk, from which Commodore Perry sailed to capture the British fleet in the war of 1812. I was then in my own native Empire State of New York, and passed in the night by the places where I lived when a boy, and where some of my ancestors are buried. Past Buffalo, the city of electricity, and Rochester where they make microscopes and kodaks, and Syracuse, seat of a great University, and Utica to Albany, the capital city, famous for its great men like Dewitt, Clinton and Wm. H. Seward. There we crossed the Hudson river, and I awakened as daylight began in western Massachusetts, whence my grandfather's father emigrated to Western New York in 1808.

Western Massachusetts is famous for its "Berkshire Hills." We passed Dalton, home of Berea's friend, Governor Craue, and Westfield, where Dr. and Mrs. Greenough live, and Springfield, where Dr. Holland lived, and Worcester, from which city came our great engine in the Industrial building, and so on to Boston, a little more than 1,000 miles from Berea.

Boston is justly famous for its intelligence, its patriotism, and its philanthropy, but it must not be supposed that all the people here are true Bostonians. Of course many of the best people of old Boston have moved west, and they are now doing good in other places. But besides this a great many people have come into Boston who are not of the Boston kind at all. The great majority are foreigners or the children of foreigners. But the true old Boston people are so wide-awake, so generous, and so public-spirited that they turn those foreigners into Yankees in a few years.

Massachusetts has produced more inventors, more great preachers, more great doctors, more great educators, more great statesmen and more great men of science than any other State in the Union. There is plenty of wickedness and evil in Massachusetts, but the difference between this and some of her States is that here the good and wise people are wide-awake, courageous and determined, and no matter how great the discouragements are they are making things better and better all the time.

Who of our young people can tell the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, the Boston Tea Party, and the Ride of Paul Revere?

## Letter From J. W. VAN WINKLE

Editor CITIZEN:

It may be of general interest to some of the readers of THE CITIZEN to learn something of this locality.

Seneca, Illinois, is 72 miles south west from Chicago, on the Rock Island railway. It is in the coal field of this State, in the valley of the Illinois river, and the canal from Chicago to the Mississippi river divides the town into two parts. It is the center of a thriving agricultural district, of which corn and oats are the chief product, and day after day loads of oats and corn, ready for the elevators, are brought into town, in wagons usually, but during the past week almost all has been brought in on "Bob sleds"—just as necessary a vehicle of local transportation as wagons are in Kentucky. Nearly all of the farmers come to town in handsome cutters, finely painted, making an elegant turnout, equally as necessary for business or pleasure here as the buggy or phaeton in Kentucky.

The farmers, of many sections in LaSalle County, are Norwegians, thrifty, frugal, honest and industrious, and in religion, Protestants. The town of Seneca is largely Catholic in religion, there being only two active Christian organizations here—the Catholic and the Methodist Church. The priest who has charge of the Catholic body seems to be an intelligent, worthy man, respected by the Protestant people, and well qualified, so far as the writer can judge, to fill the position he occupies. I have attended several services of the Methodist Church, and feel very much at home with the Methodist brethren. That part of the Catholic service intelligible to me, rendered in English, was such as would be acceptable to any intelligent Protestant body as a whole, and to which the writer has no criticism to offer.

"Civic Righteousness" in Municipal as well as in State and National government is the burden of the hour, as is evidenced in the firm hand of our strenuous President is taking in reference to Inter-state commerce, Tariff Reform, and other measures that call loudly for reform readjustment.

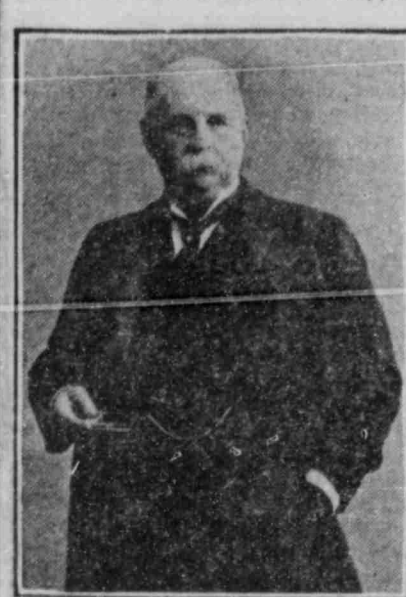
Chicago seems to be hopelessly in the grasp of the worst element of that corrupt city as evidenced in a failure on the part of the better class to have the dance halls closed, and the sale of liquor forbidden at such places. The sense of common decency is shocked at the recital of the orgies held in such dives on Saturday night and Sunday, notwithstanding State and Municipal laws, which, if enforced, would wipe out such blots from our boasted Christian civilization.

A crisis, if not upon us, is approaching when the conservative judgment and co-operative affiliation of every element of reform will be required to avert anarchy, bloodshed and revolution. I am no pessimist, have the utmost confidence and trust in the virtue and integrity of our people as a whole, yet, when the forces for evil predominate in the congested marts of the world, our own nation especially, it behoves the uninfected of every rural district, every city, village hamlet, State, country and precinct to be informed on these points, and be able if the crisis ever arrives, to act conservatively and intelligently along the lines indicated.

J. W. Van Winkle, Seneca, Ill.

## J. Edward Simmons.

J. Edward Simmons, the New York banker who advocates a longer presidential term in order that national elections may not so often interfere with business, is a native of Troy, N. Y., where his birth occurred in 1841.



and is a graduate of Williams college, Massachusetts. He studied law and practiced it in the city of Troy, but in 1866 removed to New York and started business as a broker. He has held many responsible financial posts.

## Representative C. E. Littlefield.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, one of the prosecutors of Judge Swayne before the bar of the United States senate, is considered one of the best lawyers in congress. He was born at Lebanon, Me., in 1851. His father was a Free Will Baptist minister who labored with hands as well as head, being a millwright and carpenter. The son took up the latter trade and after working several years at the bench and saving up a little money began the study of law. He was elected to congress in 1899.

## Senator Frederick T. Dubois.

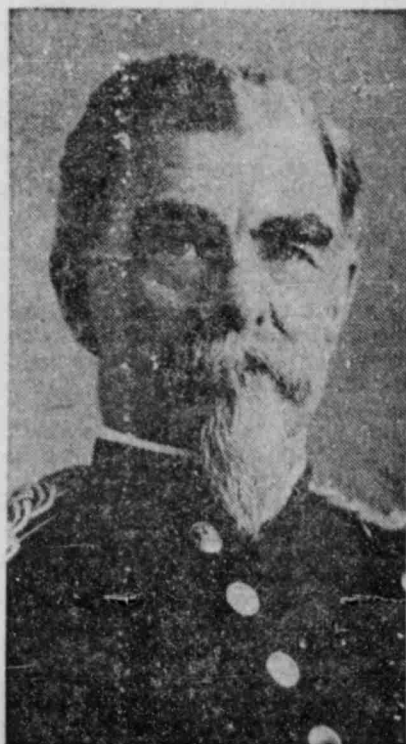
Senator Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho, who has been conspicuous in the Smoot Inquiry, has for years been the uncompromising foe of Mormonism. He was born in Illinois in 1851 and graduated from Yale college in 1872. In 1880 he went to Idaho and entered



business and in 1882 was appointed United States marshal. It was in this position that he incurred the hostility of the Mormons, for he exerted his influence toward their disfranchisement. He was delegate in congress from Idaho and was chosen senator when, in 1890, it was organized as a state.

## General John M. Wilson.

Brigadier General John Moulder Wilson, chairman of the committee in charge of President Roosevelt's inauguration, was born in Washington, and as a boy he served as a page in the senate chamber. He attended West Point



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